

# THE PALATKA NEWS

NEW SERIES VOL. XIII, NO. 37.

PALATKA, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1905.

\$1. Per Year.

For Sale--Houses, Lots, Vacant Lots and anything in Real Estate. H. M. de Montmollin.



## FIRST IN THE FIELD

With FALL and WINTER CLOTHING.

Fearnside Clothing Co. announce arrival of its

## Superb Stock of Suits

For Men and Boys.

Elegant in Pattern, Design and Finish

The KIRSCHBAUM SUITS for Men are Hand Made. They are the embodiment of the up-to-date styles.

## The Jane Hopkins Suits,

For the Boys are all that can be desired in stylish, wearable materials.

Our counters are now Full of New Goods and the Fall business is already on at

THE

# Fearnside Clothing Co

Palatka, Florida.



At all Reliable stores the discriminating mother asks for Mrs. Jane Hopkins Boy-Proof Clothes

## C. J. SMITH,

Graduated Optician and Jeweler.

Correct vision is important. We test your eyes and if you really need glasses we can carefully, properly and scientifically adjust them.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing. All work guaranteed. Fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Silverware and Bric-a-Brac.

## C. J. SMITH,

Next to Kupperbusch's Restaurant.

Palatka, Fla.

## 5000 TELEGRAPHERS

### NEEDED

Annually, to fill the positions created by Railroads and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN AND LADIES of good habits to

### Learn Telegraphy

#### AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.

We furnish 75 per cent. of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive Telegraph Schools in the world. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials. We execute a \$250 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from \$10 to \$24 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains; or from \$15 to \$20 a month in States west of the Rockies, immediately upon graduation. Students can enter at any time. No vacation. For full particulars regarding any of our schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

### The Morse School of Telegraphy.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Buffalo, N. Y. Atlanta, Ga. St. Louis, Mo. San Francisco, Cal. Texas, Tex. 8-15-4 m

### AN ORDINANCE

To provide for the Levy of City Taxes for the year 1905.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Palatka, Florida:

That for the purpose of securing an equal and uniform rate of taxation and to pay the appropriations for the current expenses of the city, and for paying the expenses of the Fire and Water Departments, there shall be levied upon the Real and Personal Property in said City a Tax of 19 Mills upon the Dollar, distributed as follows:

General Revenue Fund, Sixteen (16) Mills.

Fire and Water Fund, Three (3) Mills.

Passed in open Council this 12th day of September, A. D., 1905.

Attest: President City Council, J. N. BLACKWELL, City Clerk.

Approved September 13th, 1905. ANTONIO USINA, Mayor.

### DAYTONA BEACH.

At the Monday Enchir last week Mrs. T. N. Smith won the ladies first prize and Mr. H. Merryday the gentlemen's first prize.

Horace E. Stewart recently sailed for New York via Clyde line. He will be gone about a month and return with his family. He leaves an unusual number of guests at the Inn for this season of the year. The house is under the able management of Mrs. T. N. Smith, assisted by Mrs. Geo. S. Gates.

Rev. Dr. W. F. Blackman, president of Rollins college, with Mrs. Blackman and members of the family arrived at the Seaside Inn on Saturday last.

September and October are the most pleasant months at the beach for rest and pleasure, and especially good for fishing as the tides in September are at flood longer and the fish come in closer to shore. Last Saturday 1,800 pounds of sea bass was landed on Keatings pier.

Capt. H. Y. Snow, the famous fisherman of Palatka, has broken the record for number and size, having landed 35 fine deep sea bass in the last 8 days, the largest weighing 38 lbs.

### Business Notice.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 5, 1905.

To my friends and the public generally:

Having this day sold to Mr. J. H. Houghton my business in Palatka, known as The City Drug Store, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the generous patronage heretofore accorded me and to request for my successor a continuance of the same.

Mr. Houghton will collect all debts and pay all liabilities of the business. H. E. STEWART.

LANDS FOR SALE.—As I am revising my list of lands for sale along the line of the Georgia Southern & Florida Ry. parties having land for sale, improved or unimproved, are requested to correspond with me, giving description of property, price, and terms of sale. W. L. Glessner, Commissioner, Macon, Ga.

Notice of application for Tax Deed under section 8 of chapter 4888, Laws of Florida.

Notice is hereby given that J. J. Strickland, purchaser of tax certificate No. 110, dated the 3d day of June, A. D., 1902, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Putnam county, Florida, to-wit:

N<sup>2</sup> of E<sup>1</sup> of sec. 27 of range 22, township 19, range 24—15 acres

The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of Robt. Long. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 21st day of October, A. D., 1905.

Witness my official signature and seal this 14th day of Sept., A. D., 1905. JOSEPH PRICE, Clerk, Circuit Court Putnam co., Florida

Stenography and Typewriting.

Full course in Ben Pitman's standard shorthand and Fuller's touch system of typewriting. Address R. care Mrs. Trevell, Palatka, Fla.

## Notice of Incorporation and Articles of Incorporation of the Maul Manufacturing Company.

We the undersigned hereby associate ourselves together and become a body corporate, under the laws of the State of Florida, and do hereby make, adopt, declare, and subscribe the following as the Articles of our incorporation.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this corporation shall be the Maul Manufacturing Company. The general offices and principal place of business shall be at the City of Palatka, County of Putnam, State of Florida, but such branch offices and other places of business may be established, as the Directors of this corporation may from time to time determine.

ARTICLE 2. Nature of business to be transacted by said company.

The general nature of the business to be transacted by said company is to manufacture box, barrel, crate, and any and all other hoops, used by the trade generally. Also the manufacturing and dealing in crates, boxes, barrels, crate material, box material, barrel hoops, staves, etc.; To manufacture lumber and buy and sell the same and to deal in lumber, timber, lands and real estate, in connection with said business and its operation, and to convey the same by deed; To manufacture, buy and sell machinery, and supplies, for the benefit of the business of said company; To maintain and operate lumber yards, and wood yards, in connection with said business; To make contracts, of any kind whatsoever, for the furtherance of its purposes and business; To make and execute mortgages, bonds, and notes, for the purpose of raising money, to borrow money, and give security for the loan of money, upon the property of the company, by mortgage or otherwise, and to exercise such powers as may be incident, convenient or necessary in the carrying on and conducting of the business of said corporation, and to have and enjoy all the rights, powers and privileges incident to corporations organized and existing under the laws of the State of Florida. Said corporation shall have and use a common seal, and may issue and sell its stock and bonds, and from time to time may be necessary.

ARTICLE 3. Capital Stock.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be ten thousand dollars to be divided into one hundred shares of par value of one hundred dollars, each, per share, and all of the stock subscribed by the incorporators in these articles is fully paid up and non-assessable, and all stock not subscribed to-wit: Twelve Shares, shall remain in the treasury of the company as a part of its assets, and shall be used and treated as such.

ARTICLE 4. Term of Existence.

The term for which said corporation shall exist shall be ninety-nine years.

ARTICLE 5. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

The business of said corporation shall be conducted by the following officers, to-wit: a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, and a Board of not less than three, or more than five Directors. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by the same person, but for the present purposes of this incorporation the offices of Vice-President and Treasurer may be held by the same person. The Directors shall be elected by the stockholders at each annual meeting. All other officers of this corporation shall be elected annually by the stockholders at the annual meeting of this corporation shall be held on the first Tuesday in April, A. D., 1906, and in each year, thereafter, on said first Tuesday in April, until the same may be changed.

The affairs of said company shall be regulated by certain rules and By-Laws, to be made and prescribed hereafter. Until the officers elected at the first annual meeting shall be qualified the business of this corporation shall be conducted by the following officers, to-wit: E. N. Maul, President; Charles Kupperbusch, Vice-President and Treasurer; C. A. Maul, Secretary; and J. N. Blackwell, Clerk. The said officers shall constitute the first Board of Directors of said company. The first, or organization, meeting, of the stockholders for the purpose of completing the organization and adopting by-laws, shall be held on the 20th day of September, A. D., 1905, at eleven o'clock a. m., in the City of Palatka, Florida.

ARTICLE 6. Limit of Indebtedness.

The highest indebtedness or liability to which this corporation shall at any time subject itself, shall be six thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 7. NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF INCORPORATORS, AND SHARES OF STOCK:

E. N. Maul, Palatka, Fla., fifty shares subscribed and fully paid in; Charles Kupperbusch, Palatka, Fla., twenty shares subscribed and fully paid in; C. A. Maul, Palatka, Fla., eighteen shares subscribed and fully paid in; twelve shares of capital stock not subscribed for and held as treasury stock.

In witness whereof the subscribing incorporators have hereunto set their hands and seals this 30 day of August, A. D., 1905.

E. N. MAUL, (Seal) CHARLES KUPPERBUSCH, (Seal) C. A. MAUL, (Seal)

STATE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

On this day personally appeared before me, E. N. Maul, Charles Kupperbusch and C. A. Maul, who are well known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation, and severally acknowledge that they executed the same for the uses and purposes therein contained and expressed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Palatka, Florida, on this 30th day of August, A. D., 1905.

JOSEPH PRICE, Notary Public, State of Florida at large, Commission expires December 9th, 1905.

## FACTS VERSUS FAIRY TALES.

Truth About Lake City as Stated by Responsible Citizens Who Give Names Instead of

Irresponsible Negroes Are Not Quoted in This Article. Read It.

On September 12, 1905, I, L. R. Lynn, was in Lake City on a tour of investigation with special reference to "wet or dry," as was Mr. LeHardy of this city August 29, 1905.

He gave the results of his findings in last week's Times-Herald.

The statements made below are simply designed to put our people in possession of facts, not "fairy tales," concerning Lake City.

Mr. D. E. Whetstone of the Blanche Hotel says: "I am ready to make affidavit that Mr. LeHardy stated to me that he was so impressed with the cleanliness, beauty, moral tone and business property of Lake City that he thought of moving up here from Palatka."

Mr. LeHardy impressed Lake City friends that, as a disinterested party, he represented both sides in the investigation. I can say he drew no pay for his services from the "dry committee."

Let us examine his findings:

1. The first statement given was made by Chris, a negro with a little shop on Union depot.

2. The second one, who said business had decreased 60 per cent., was Cox, put out of his saloon business on election day.

3. One furniture company mentioned has been in business only since town has been "dry," hence is not a competent judge.

4. Thompson mends umbrellas and sells a little soda water.

5. Mr. Young, druggist, says he had no interview with the said person, and further, that his business for 1904 was the best he ever had.

He said: "I am willing to make affidavit that I made no such statement. It is not true."

Instead of one market I am reliably informed that there are six.

BANK DEPOSITS.—There are three banks now in operation in Lake City. One was wet. Statements from officials of the three justify the assertion that deposits have increased more than \$100,000.

RENTS.—The stores used by Crabbs and Cox for saloons have been reduced in rent to 50 per cent.

Mr. J. L. Sheffield, president 1st National Bank, makes the following statement, Sept. 11, 1905: "I hereby certify that the demand for tenement houses has steadily improved for the past two years and that my property is all occupied, notwithstanding, I have increased rents 10 per cent. on same."

Other equally good statements could be given.

Stein, who it was stated, "has two stores, always rented before, now only one rented," owns no property of this character, according to Tax Assessor Brown.

Steady, quoted as saying rents had decreased from 30 to 50 per cent., and as having money to invest, but would not say: "Any one charging these statements to me is a malicious liar. I would not have the curse back for any consideration."

WHISKY.—The Southern Express company opens its books to no one for such inspection. Besides, this statement is too preposterous to be believed by any.

The writer says population is 3,500. The 1,000 jugs were kept in Lake City, it would give about two jugs to every grown man in the town. Poor Lake City.

According to the statement of Seaboard agent, there was a car robbery in August, but it was a car filled through a city south of that place. Was it Palatka?

Statements with reference to "liquor hams" are emphatically denied.

COURT HOUSE AND BONDS.—Col. R. T. Booser, chairman board of county commissioners, says he paid Mr. LeHardy the court house cost about \$40,000, not \$50,000. He further says they are not having to bond for improvements and that the tax rate is not higher than when saloons went out.

DRUNKS.—The writer of the article says there were in the city 90 arrests for drunk and disorderly for the last three months of "wet" and 73 for the first three months of "dry." On the other hand I have the statement of Mr. J. O. Harris, clerk of the city council, over his signature and with his official seal affixed, saying that there were 10 arrests for this offense from Oct. 1, 1903 to Jan. 1, 1904. This, mind you, included that Xmas when 1,500 jugs were in town.

M. M. Scarborough, clerk of the circuit court, says over his signature and official seal, that there have been only 24 indictments of blind tiger men since county went dry, against the reported 64. Also that there have been 27 indictments for burglary and larceny. Is there any cry against this latter law because it is violated? All praise to the faithful officials who enforce the law!

Chief of Police Chas. F. Eaton says, over his signature, that they had about twice as many policemen when wet as now, and brands as untrue the statement that boys are carried home instead of being arrested. I would like to show you his statement.

The enumerator is now taking the census of Lake City. He is not authorized to make statements till his work is acted upon, but conservative men say his completed work will show 5,000 or near that and not 3,500.

This visitor proceeded ad nauseam, but I will resist. Lake City has been dry two years. If his statements are true, why is there not an election on to go back wet? Why?

I have ten statements signed by ten of the leading men of that city. These are my private property, but will be pleased to exhibit them to any who would like to see these strange things. Many others could

### For Next Week.

Next week will be the closing week of the present wet or dry campaign in Putnam county. The last week of such a campaign usually means some surprises. Therefore the News has thought it best to warn—

The dry side against certain fairy tale inventions that will be sprung during the last days of the campaign—little inventions like the Lake City interviews published in the Times-Herald last week—and which will appear too late to correct. But the people must be quite familiar with these damp—we mean wet—methods by this time.

We would also admonish wet workers throughout the county that there'll be something coming to 'em in the shape of "red licker" about next week as a reward for their faithful services in behalf of their county.

A wet plagger who doesn't get all the "red licker" he can consume during the next few days isn't on to the curves of his business.

### Wants The Streets Cleaned.

The following communication was presented to the city council at its meeting last Tuesday night. The letter does not overdraw the situation. The streets of the city are filthy, the gutters are filled with moulded filth and when the sun emerges from behind the clouds arise a rain the foul odors that arise are enough to "make a flea dog throw a fit," to say nothing of its effect upon human beings.

To the Members of the Council of the City of Palatka: Gentlemen:—

You are aware of the existence of yellow fever in the State of Florida no doubt. It is in regard to this matter, which I deem of the utmost importance, I address you. I feel as a citizen of Palatka, interested in her future, that there should be some attempt made by the city, the officers of the same and citizens co-operating to thoroughly clean Palatka.

The sanitary condition is far from what it should be. Whether modern theories or not, the fact is that a contagious disease exists filth adds to the spread of the disease as well as mosquitoes, otherwise the removing of debris and cleaning up would be entirely unnecessary in cities where yellow fever exists.

An ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure, as you are all aware of, I would therefore petition your honorable body to so instruct the committee on clean streets and sanitation to at once take active measures, clean up the streets and make an examination of the sanitary condition throughout Palatka. No one, in walking around the streets of the city would dare assert that the streets were free from refuse, paper, cans and other unseemly objects. A condition of this kind at the present time, therefore, when there is danger of infection, should not be tolerated for a moment. The citizens have been in jeopardy by the carrying on of the installation of the new sewer during the hot summer months. It is time some relief is given them, at least in the care that should be exercised in the clean up of the city.

Don't be astonished by this communication, it is a just complaint by one who is a citizen and voices many other citizens who complain as to the dirty appearance of the city. Some tell me, "Get out if you don't like the subject, on the ground that no community, no matter where situated, has any right to be exposed in any way to disease, when same can be prevented."

Before it is too late, before the time should come (and may we be spared such an attention) I pray your honorable body to consider in a conscientious manner the matter herein referred to. Precautions of some kind should be taken by the city itself, so that none may enter into the city gates, who might in any manner carry contagion. Don't be indifferent, don't resent this petition, but try with all the means in your power to protect those who have elected you to office.

Respectfully submitted, FRANCIS H. RICHIEY, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Palatka, Fla., Sept. 11, 1905.

### Wearing Glasses.

When a man or woman of normal eyesight reaches the age of 45 it is generally agreed among oculists that they need the assistance of glasses. These can be obtained of local dealers just as well as through a traveling specialist who may or may not be all that he claims in his advertising matter. It is only where there is something peculiar about the vision, where the sight of one eye is different from that of the other, that the aid of a specialist is required. Even then great care should be observed about the selection of your specialist. He should be an oculist and not a quack. W. S. Fry, the leading jeweler of Palatka, has a fine line of spectacles and nose glasses and is prepared to adjust a pair to your vision when you need them. There is a great deal of needless alarm about the treatment of failing vision. Glasses are now made scientifically and in such varieties that almost any condition of failing sight can be helped.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This is a medicine of great worth and merit. Try it when you have a cough and cold and you are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. It is pleasant to take and can always be depended upon. For sale by Ackerman-Stewart Drug Co.

have been secured, but I said no, "I am satisfied."

Let me ask that the voters of Putnam county give the statements fair consideration.

L. R. LYNN, Member of County Drug Com.

### YELLOW FEVER IN 1793.

In these days of advanced hygienic science, when an outbreak of yellow fever, such as the present one in Louisiana, is limited to a comparatively small area, the people of this country can form little idea of a panic such as that which swept over the country during the epidemic of 1793. Nobody now thinks of Washington and Philadelphia as being in the least danger, yet in that year the yellow fever in this latter city alone carried off almost 5,000 people.

The most interesting circumstance in connection with this epidemic concerned the national government, which was then seated in Philadelphia. President Washington had his residence in the very heart of the city, one block from the historic State House, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, and when it was seen that the plague was dangerously near the government offices he was urged to remove to some safer spot, but he refused, and it was only when great pressure had been brought to bear that he agreed to leave the town.

He chose Germantown, now only a few minutes distant, as his new home. There he took quarters in a building known as the Morris house, which, though built in 1772, is still standing, at the good old age of 133 years. The present owner is Elliston Morris, a direct descendant of those Morris who helped for 150 years to make the history of Philadelphia.

The plague continued in the city. Corpses lay for days unburied for in the houses where they had fallen. Neighbors looked with distrust upon neighbors; men dared not step out upon the street without veiling their faces and holding handkerchiefs, steeped in vinegar, at the nose.

One-sixth of the population was carried away; but the hour was not without its men. Chief among these were Dr. Benjamin Rush and Stephen Girard, a shipowner and merchant, who was then counted the richest man in the United States.

One day when the plague was at its height Mr. Girard found a boy lying sick in the street. Picking him up in his arms, he strode with his burden down the middle of the thoroughfare, the people flying from him on either side. Arriving at the hospital, Mr. Girard and his laborer were self as a nurse and soon gathered a devoted band of followers. Gradually he assumed control of the campaign against the disease, which he at last suppressed.

Ably seconding him was Dr. Rush, one of the few physicians who refused to flee the city. His labors were so incessant that several times he broke down, but still he persevered. His text book on yellow fever was perhaps the first book on this subject, and remains today, despite the progress that has been made in the science of medicine, the standard works on that subject.

THE CITY OF VENICE.

Its Peculiar Site and How It Came to Be Selected.

The city of Venice is approached from behind by a railroad constructed over a stretch of swamp. Out beyond this swamp was another swamp which was a little higher. It had been out of the water longer and had caught enough seaweed, sand, shells and sediment to be fit for birds to nest on. There was one island called the Rialto, which was really quite secure, and around this one there were said to be about seventy-five or eighty other islands, which today are occupied by the city of Venice. Some of these were originally not islands at all. They were mere high places in a great bog, which, by the cutting of channels and by artificial means, were converted into more or less fit places for the erection of buildings.

Without consulting history, one could almost guess that such an unfavorable spot as this was not selected as the site for a city out of free choice, and indeed it was not. Venice was started during the fifth and sixth centuries. The inhabitants of Padua and a few more north Roman cities, chased out by the Huns, the Goths and other tribes of barbarians, took refuge here in an Adriatic lagoon. The savages of Asia had no boats, so that the settlement was very safe, and, leading an independent life, prospered here by itself during the middle ages at a surprising rate.

It was a monstrous work to make the city secure from the sea. Ship loads of stone were brought from other coasts. Dams and canals were built at great cost, and the residents finally got enough of dry land about them to feel moderately safe.

Electricity in Plants.

Electric currents in plants are due, says Kunkel, to the movements of water in the tissues, and not to differences of potential, existing independently. It was considered probable that vegetable electricity was due to biological processes, especially respiration and the consequent chemical changes. In experimenting with leaves and flowers dicotyledons and on a large mushroom in an atmosphere of hydrogen it was found that the electric current was diminished, but never quite suppressed, owing probably to intracellular respiration. The electric current revolves on air being readmitted.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Aids Nature.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. Thousands have testified to its superiority. It is contra-indicated in any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by Ackerman-Stewart Drug Co.